

INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES, FIELD INVESTIGATION.

DECEMBER 18, 1920.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

We, the members of the subcommittee from the House Committee on Indian Affairs, respectfully report the results of an investigation as to the condition of Indian affairs in the Southwest and Northwest, in pursuance of your instructions to that effect. A new conception and a more complete understanding of problems in connection with the conduct of Indian matters was gained in an intensive study of the subject by this committee.

Leaving Washington on May 7 last on the car "Palm Beach," your committee traveled approximately 9,000 miles, of which about 900 miles was covered by automobiles, while working through 20 States. During the trip 189 witnesses were heard at 25 hearings. Daily programs were prepared in advance; some days of the journey entailing hours of arduous travel over rough roads through mountains and prairies, some days calling for constant activity on official business from early morning until close to midnight. Compensation came, however, in the interesting features developed, in the intimate knowledge gained of this "government within a government" (the Indian Bureau), as well as in the variety of experiences, as hearings were conducted in all manner of places, ranging from the courtyard of a primitive pueblo in New Mexico to a suite in the Mission Inn at Riverside, Calif.

Your subcommittee consisted of your chairman and Messrs. Elston, Hernandez, Rhodes, Cole, Carter, Hastings, Hayden, and Tillman.

Herewith follows a brief statement of the reservations and schools visited, the developments at the hearings and observations of the facts ascertained. Fuller details are given in the printed hearing, volume 3, Indians of the United States.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

An inspection of the Indian warehouse here was made and resulted in demonstrating the uselessness of the continuation of the methods employed in caring for Indian goods and purchases. (See hearings, vol. 3, p. 1421.)

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—HEADQUARTERS "FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES."

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 3-100.]

Much information was gathered at Muskogee, especially as to the duplication of work as between this agency and the Washington bureau. The force at Muskogee consists of 145 employees in the office and 118 in the field. It was developed that matters of inspection, questions relating to oil and gas leases, law suits, civil-service matters, and charges against employees are referred to the Washington headquarters. Other matters, including leases of various kinds, the competency of Indians, etc., and all sales of restricted lands, are cared for by the agency direct. Tribal and individual money is deposited by the agency in 141 national and 38 State banks. Testimony developed that additional force would be unnecessary if the matters referred to Washington for adjudication and adjustment should be turned over to the agency as a part of its routine. In fact, the evidence shows that the present clerical and inspection forces at Muskogee could not only handle the work now performed there, but also the work sent on to Washington and, at the same time, the number of employees could be substantially reduced. A movement looking toward this result has already been begun.

Among the Five Civilized Tribes competency commissions have been established with more or less success in determining the degree at which restrictions can be removed from Indians competent to manage their properties and affairs. In the natural order of events, property restrictions (and they are now the only restrictions in force among these Indians) will be removed in 1931. It was shown beyond question that the force in this office could be further and materially reduced and the business of the department expedited by increasing the powers of the commissioner to those exercised by an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, or by adding a person possessing those powers to the agency. It was also developed that even when the competency of the Indian is established his property is not turned over to him.

OSAGE, PAWHUSKA, OKLA.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 100-454.]

At Pawhuska, Okla., hearings on the condition of the Osage Indians were held. On this reservation the two uppermost topics are the enormous amounts paid the Indians in gas and oil royalties and the extension of the present leasing operation from its legal obligations ending in 1931. That the first proposition demands speedy and drastic action is beyond question. The Osage Indians are to-day in receipt of royalties aggregating at least \$8,000 per person per year. There is no law which enables the Government to retain for the Osage funds any portion of this vast amount, and the result is most deplorable and a wanton waste of money. This

practice not only leads to excesses of every name and nature but encourages the recipients to vie one with another in that extravagance. The Government is without law or power to meet the situation and simple protests against the practice are useless and unheeded. It is demoralizing the Indians and in the end will result in absolute bankruptcy for them or for their children.

As to the extension of the mineral leases on this reservation, there are two directly opposite opinions. The Indians, the oil men, and most of the business men at Pawhuska favor such extension. On the other hand, men who have purchased some of these lands, ostensibly for farming or grazing purposes, as a matter of course insist that no extension be granted after 1931. They argue, and perhaps with some justification, that their purchase was made under the terms and conditions of the present lease, which, on its expiration, would free the lands so far as the present operators are concerned and enable the purchasers referred to to farm unhampered the lands which have ceased production and to which they will have full title at that time if the lease is not renewed. They also, it is believed, plan to further develop wells situated on their holdings, paying no royalties, thus cutting off the funds received by the Osage Tribe.

An unexpected and, we believe, an uncalled for incident was developed during this hearing. Inquiry brought to light an effort on the part of the Government authority to force a sentiment for the extension of the Osage mineral rights as at present constituted. A letter was produced in evidence, signed by J. George Wright, the present superintendent of the agency, and mailed to bankers and others, inclosing a resolution of the Osage Council requesting the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw the tribal funds from the depositories there in the event of their officers and stockholders refusing to pledge themselves to the policy of lease extension. Mr. Wright denied all official responsibility for the issuance of the letter and testified that he had sent it out under order of Commissioner Sells, head of the Indian Affairs Bureau in Washington.

CHILOCCO, OKLA.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 454-485.]

Your committee heard a number of witnesses at this apparently flourishing school and farm. The plant occupies 8,640 acres and appears to be doing excellent work. The acting superintendent recommended further acquisition of beef and dairy stock, the erection of several new buildings, and possibly one additional teacher. There were 500 pupils in the school at the time of the committee's visit, and it was shown that the total amount received from the sale of products of the school and farm for 1919 was \$45,000.

QUAPAWS AND OTHERS HEARD.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 486-516.]

Your committee received a delegation of full-blood Quapaw Indians who desire the extension of their trust period. There is a considerable lead and zinc development on their property, the proceeds from which go to the individual allottees.

Delegations from the Ponca and Otoe Indians were also heard on various matters of interest to them.

SHAWNEE (OKLA.) SCHOOL.

A delegation was also heard by request asking for the reopening of the Shawnee (Okla.) School. (Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 516-526.)

CLINTON, OKLA.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 526-594.]

Some 15 witnesses gathered here from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians and various citizens of Clinton, Hammon, Segar Agency, Cantonment and El Reno, to discuss the proposition of establishing a central agency at Clinton to facilitate business and the care of the Indians. Some of the agencies in this jurisdiction were established before the days of railway transportation, and to-day some can be reached only by wagon. The residents of Clinton are willing to provide accommodations for administration purposes if the agency can be transferred there. Most of the Indians, however, oppose a change at the present time.

SANTE FE, N. MEX.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 594-675.]

At Santa Fe delegations from seven of the eight pueblos within the jurisdiction of the Northern Pueblo Agency met the committee. In the seven pueblos there are 600 children, of whom 400 are school attendants. These pueblo lands were once held under title by the Spaniards of Mexico, but reverted to the United States, and in 1860 the Government issued patents in fee to the Pueblos who now hold it. However, the Indians charge that their lands have been sold from under them by the Government and presented a petition for Government aid and protection. The superintendent of the Pueblos does not favor citizenship for these Indians. Hearings, too, were had with reference to the so-called "Pueblo land claims," on which suits will soon be begun to settle the question of titles. Attorney A. B. Renahan, Frank Bond, and Judge Holloman were heard on this subject.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 675-701.]

At the Albuquerque school, after a visit to "Isleta Pueblo," where an American flag was raised to the singing of "America," the committee inspected the buildings and grounds. An assembly hall and gymnasium has been built by the students at a cost of \$25,000, and a new cottage for the resident physician has been constructed by the same force. This school's capacity is 512; 473 pupils were in attendance and the average for the year is 465. With additional dormitory facilities and a heating plant, costing about \$110,000, 350 additional pupils could be cared for. The superintendent is authority for the statement that he could accommodate 1,200 additional pupils with a slightly enlarged capacity and that of the 25,000 or 30,000 Navajos within reach, at best 7,000 are children without school facilities. Additional land costing about \$200 an acre is desired by this institution.

GALLUP, N. MEX.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 702-720.]

Your committee met early in the day with the chamber of commerce and the cattlemen's association to hear grievances against the Navajo Indians, whose cattle are allowed to graze over lands owned by the members of the association. The 160 acres allotted to each of these Indians are now practically of no value to them.

FORT DEFIANCE NAVAJO RESERVATION, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 720-749.]

At Fort Defiance the population is made up entirely of Navajos. The school has a maximum capacity of 450, with 361 pupils in attendance. Additional teachers, four additional classrooms, another physician, and an assistant matron for the care of 100 of the smaller children are asked for. Twenty-five per cent of the Navajo children attend school. The reservation includes 11,000,000 acres and it is stated it does not furnish sufficient grazing for the 350,000 sheep and goats and the 50,000 or 60,000 cattle upon it. One doctor is appointed for a population of 12,000 people. On this reservation, too, additional water supply is needed. A considerable stand of pine timber, estimated to be worth \$1,000,000, located about 50 miles from a railroad, is one of the assets of the agency.

MOQUI-NAVAJO AGENCY, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 750-785.]

Hopi and Navajo Indians people this reservation. There are between 2,500 and 3,000 Navajos and 2,210 Hopis within its limits. The Hopis maintain five day schools to the fourth grade. Beyond that the children are sent to nonreservation schools.

On the contrary, the Navajos, being a nomadic people, take little interest in schools, the children following the migrations of the herds with their parents. That the Navajo situation is a serious one, so far as education or civilization among them is concerned, is made plain by the testimony given before the committee by Superintendent Daniel of this agency, as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. Can you say you have heard sufficient to warrant you in making a statement at this time in the form of a recommendation of what you would advise as the best thing that could be done to improve conditions here with reference to the upbuilding of the Indian, both the Navajo and the Hopi?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; I think I can.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead in your own way and give your judgment on it.

Mr. DANIEL. I think the first step to take in the direction of improving the conditions among the Navajos and Hopis would be to establish a sufficient police force to inspire them with some respect for law and order. The Navajo has been neglected absolutely on this reservation for years. He has no respect for law and order and has never had it. Until you establish law and order among the Navajos you can not expect to make very much advancement with them. The Navajo can be taught and I believe can be brought with very little effort under control. He is a thrifty, self-reliant, and energetic Indian without any assistance whatever, and notwithstanding years of neglect he is self-sustaining, self-supporting by his own efforts. I would, at the same time, open a school where his children could be taught the English language at least. That would give us the opportunity to reach the tribe in a way that we can not reach it through interpreters. It does not matter how good your interpreter is, you can

not get to the Indians through an interpreter as you can and must by speaking English. You can take a brush and go out there and handle all the Hopis we have. He will talk you to death.

The CHAIRMAN. How many additional policemen would you think it would require to put into effect the recommendations you are making?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not believe it could be done with Indian police, for the simple reason that the Moqui policeman would not amount to any more than a pound of putty. He is afraid of the Navajo. He has had it pounded into him for 500 years. I do not know how long he has been here, but that is why he has lived on the mesa—to get out of the reach of the Navajo.

Mr. CARTER. What type of policemen would you have?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not think you could do it with policemen.

Mr. CARTER. You spoke of having police facilities.

Mr. DANIEL. I said "police protection." I believe, in order to control the Navajo on this reservation and bring them practically within law and order, that it will be necessary to establish a military cantonment on this reservation until you bring him to understand that he must obey the law. Troops have been sent in here numbers and numbers of times, and instead of having the desired effect it had, in my opinion, the opposite effect, for the reason that as soon as the troops were gone the Indians understood that the authority had gone with them, and it was not necessary to pay any regard to the marshals or the officials on the reservation; that there would be no more law and order until the troops were brought back.

Among other things the superintendent favored the reopening of the Keams Canyon School, closed since 1915. This school has a capacity of 200 pupils and could be made useful at an expense of from \$50,000 to \$60,000. To replace the buildings alone the cost would be \$200,000. The Navajos ask that the school be placed in commission again. He asserted that his reservation is a "dumping ground" for "undesirables" and that, due to the scarcity of water, the land is overgrazed. This situation could be remedied by drilling wells, developing natural springs, and by the erection of steel tanks. The cost of a well in this reservation runs from \$1,000 to \$1,500, including materials and long freight hauls. Between 120 and 130 wells are now installed on the reservation.

WALLAPI, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 785-796.]

At the village of Walpi, said to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1600, a brief stop was made. The men (Hopi) raise corn and fruit and also sheep, dealing in wool to a limited extent. The women make and vend baskets and pottery, which find a ready sale to tourists.

POLACCA, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, p. 796.]

Here a day school is maintained for 150 children (Hopi).

LEUPP INDIAN SCHOOL AND AGENCY, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 793-796.]

This reservation comprises 92,200 acres, upon which 1,289 Navajo Indians reside. The principal industry is stock raising, and the Indians own 107,791 sheep, 16,302 goats, 3,112 cattle, 7,866 horses, 900 burros, and 117 mules. The boarding school at Leupp is well

located and now has a capacity of 150 pupils, but plans are under way to increase this number to 400. It is requested that the hospital facilities also be increased.

TRUXTON CANYON, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 796-805.]

In the reservation boarding school here the present attendance is 91 children for the year. There is a small irrigated farm in connection with the school, producing vegetables and fruit for the students and forage for the stock. There is also a small dairy herd. There are 450 Indians on the reservation, which occupies 782,000 acres. In the herd belonging to the Indians there are 1,200 cattle and 400 horses. About 500 cattle are owned by 23 men. The superintendent sells stock for the reimbursible fund. Grazing receipts here run up to \$15,000 or \$16,000 yearly and most of the Indians support themselves from the proceeds of their labor.

CAMP VERDE SCHOOL, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 805-811.]

About 450 Indians, Mohave and Tonto Apaches, are located here. There are two day schools with an attendance of 43. The Indians own 460 acres of land. They earn their own living and are receiving from \$5 to \$6 per day. Most of them speak English.

WESTERN NAVAJOS, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 811-814.]

This reservation contains 5,380,000 acres, all unallotted with the exception of 20 allotments. It contains 6,360 Indians, who depend almost entirely upon sheep raising for their livelihood, as the soil is not adapted for agricultural pursuits. They also own some cattle, but the nature of the country is not favorable for the cattle industry. The mineral resources of the reservation have not been exploited to any extent, although one small coal mine has been worked. There are schools on the reservation, one a boarding school with a capacity of 200. Owing to the prejudices of the parents, many children are prevented from school attendance.

KIABAB RESERVATION, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 814-816.]

Area of reservation, 119,979 acres, unallotted, of which 17,280 acres have been surveyed. One-fourth of the land on this reservation is waste land, and the greater portion of the unfenced land earns 25 cents per acre for grazing; 16,000 acres are under fence. A tribal herd of 424 head is very satisfactory. The Indians are showing renewed interest in dry farming. A day school is located on this reservation within easy reach. The attendance varies from 13 to 20. There is no hospital and the superintendent is a physician.

GRAND CANYON, HAVASUPAI, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 816-824.]

Here an agent who is also a disbursing officer is maintained. He supervises 170 Indians, and the number is slowly increasing. School facilities have been furnished but not maintained, because of the difficulty in securing teachers. The agency is 12 miles from the reservation and about 2,000 feet above it. On top of the mesa some small crops are cultivated, but with even an adequate supply of rainfall the result is uncertain. If the Indians could be given additional land and adequate irrigation facilities, their situation would be more endurable.

PHOENIX SCHOOL, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 832-862.]

At this school the attendance is made up of the representatives of 33 tribes or bands, shown by the roster as follows: Apache, 39; Hopi, 134; Mohave Apache, 44; Maricopa, 18; Mohave, 42; Navajo, 7; Papago, 160; Pima, 268; Pueblo, 5; Yuma, 23; Zuni, 8; all other tribes, 39. The total attendance at the school and at its farm is 766. To avoid duplication of figures and estimates it is fair to assume that the Phoenix School, being one of the most progressive and situated in a region which enables it to do the most work with the least effort, may be cited as a basis on which to calculate the progress making through our Indian educational institutions. The Phoenix School course is apparently thorough and well administered and it is evident that the school statistics are carefully compiled not only as to the immediate results in the school but as to results following the graduation of the pupils and their influence for civilization and betterment among their own people. Bearing on the question of whether or not the influence of an educated Indian permeates the tribe to which he is attached as a whole and thus raises in any degree the moral or physical standard of that tribe was the subject of much inquiry and some difference at this hearing. For instance, your chairman asked Supt. Brown as to the character of the employment upon which the graduates entered when returned to the tribe.

Mr. BROWN. Farms and dairies.

The CHAIRMAN. Their own farms?

Mr. BROWN. A great many of them to other farms; some own their own farm, especially in the irrigated portion of the valley and the desert; and to employment in the towns. There are now some 20 to 30—perhaps 30—young girls and as many more young men, working in factories and stores, ice plants, and engineering undertakings, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Here in the city of Phoenix?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; and in other towns. There are some 60 Indians employed around Winslow by the Santa Fe, mostly from the northern part of the State.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you are actually getting some of them into the ordinary economic walks of life, away from the home environment?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to tell me and the committee what becomes of the 60 or 70 or 80 per cent that you do not get into these economic walks of life. What becomes of them? Where do they go, and what do they do after they leave here?

Mr. BROWN. I did not think that percentage is so large. There are possibly that many who go back to their homes and enter into the life of the community—not exactly as their fathers did, but in the same locality.

The CHAIRMAN. They go back to the same environment, and, of course, it would normally be expected that they would lift that environment up some. I suggested percentages. You ought to know a great deal more about this than I do, or any other member of the committee, as to the approximate percentage of those who come here and then go away, either who graduate or for any other cause at any other age. What is the per cent, in your judgment, of all those who come here that you train and spend your money on and then go back to environment that they have left?

Mr. BROWN. I think the percentage which you gave is approximately correct as to the number that go back to the environment—I mean the locality. With those who go back to live exactly as they lived before, I think the percentage is much smaller, possibly not more than 10 or 20 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. If they go back to their old environment, why do not they go back to the same living conditions as before?

Mr. BROWN. Because most of them build new houses, with windows and doors. Most of them when they go back, especially if they stay here through a period of years, amount to something.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average number of years that your pupils spend in this boarding school? You know more about this than any other man.

Mr. BROWN. I have not the exact figures on that. I could get that. I should judge that they average as much as six or eight years.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course it is to be expected, and it is to be hoped that if they do spend six or eight years here that they would go back and change the environment from which they came?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; very decidedly.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be something that we are getting out of the education besides the 25 or 30 per cent whom you maintain go out into the economic walks of life and make a living elsewhere. Just one question with regard to the number who do go out into economic life—20 or 30 per cent: Are they carpenters, masons, machinists, blacksmiths, harness makers, or servants, or what, in your judgment? Give us as nearly as you can the percentages so far as you know of your own knowledge.

Mr. BROWN. It is impossible to give that in definite percentages, but I would say that a very considerable majority go to farming as a business. We have a good many printers and a few blacksmiths, a number of automobile mechanics drifting into that or working into that pretty rapidly, and stationary engineers, farmers, ice plants and refrigerating plants, and painters. A good many good painters have come from here, quite a number of them drawing large wages.

The CHAIRMAN. You realize, of course, how hard it is to get appropriations through Congress for any purpose but, in my judgment, if you, in this big leading school here, would establish a policy as nearly as you could, showing where each of those pupils go who go into the active economics of life, it would be very beneficial to this committee in endeavoring at times to help your own situation.

Mr. Brown offered the following table as to the percentage of graduates engaged in occupations since his incumbency as superintendent:

	Per cent.
In Government Indian Service.....	15
Farming.....	15
Housewives.....	15
Engineers or mechanics.....	12
Deceased or disabled.....	7
Nurses or nurses in training.....	7
Students, high school and college.....	5
Painters.....	4
Printers.....	4
Army and Navy.....	4
Missionaries.....	2
Musicians.....	2
Indian policemen.....	2
Working in stores.....	2
Merchants.....	2

In other words, 98 per cent of the total graduates for five years have entered useful occupations, but there is nothing in the way of proof that the radiation of the leaven from improvement in these examples has to any extent permeated the mass of our Indian population, admitting that every Indian educational institution can show the same results as far as their schools are concerned.

As to the needs of the Phoenix school, the following were suggested by the superintendent: Additional capacity for hospital; appropriation for assembly hall and auditorium; well for the removal of underground water; purchase of 18 acres of land valued at \$15,000.

SALT RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 826-890.]

At Scottsdale, Ariz, are the headquarters of the Salt River Indian school. The reservation is divided into three sections—Salt River, Lehi, and McDowell. The tract occupied by this property covers about 49,000 acres, of which 8,040 acres has been allotted as farming land and 16,080 acres for grazing. The Indians have under cultivation 6,000 acres in the Lehi district which have an adequate water supply. Of the remaining lands allotted, but 2,333 acres can be irrigated, and some seasons, because of lack of water, their cultivation suffers. There are about 1,043 Indians on this reservation, including 947 Pimas and 96 Maricopas, and they appear to be industrious and willing to work.

Their water supply is inadequate for the best results from farming. On the McDowell portion of the reservation farming is less practiced because of adverse conditions. It comprises about 26,000 acres, on which there are 231 Indians, and some farming land is reserved for them at Salt River. A tribal herd of 275 head was located on this section in 1917, and it now numbers over 500 head. Indian ponies raised here are better than the ordinary grade. Besides a better water supply, the following is asked as a better equipment for the reservation: A small hospital, electric-light plant, a field matron, two employees' cottages, white assistant matron, and a stockman.

SACATON (PIMA) RESERVATION, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 890-918.]

Here, for the first time, your committee ran into objections regarding the so-called Elliott leasing proposition, affecting 50,000 acres of the land. Louis D. Nelson, a Pima Indian, voiced the sentiment of his adherents in the tribe by saying: "We do not want our lands leased. We do not want the experience of other tribes; they learn to do nothing by experience; the Government does it for them. We want to do it ourselves; and if we do not do it right, the Government agent will be here to show us."

Under the supervision of this agency there are 6,250 Indians, mostly Pimas. They are able to secure water sufficient for the cultivation of 13,000 acres, and there are 80,000 acres for pasturage. About 3,600 head of cattle are also pastured on the reservation.

Referring to the so-called "Elliott lease," the superintendent of the agency announced an agreement between himself and the Indian Bureau to the effect that the lease would not become operative with-

out the consent of the Indians. The Indians fear a rush of foreigners to these lands should the lease become effective.

At this reservation is a school with a capacity of 220 students and an attendance of 210. Vocational training is practiced, and the superintendent estimated that 80 per cent of the graduates return to the farms and assist their parents in improving conditions there. About 4,500 of the Indians on this reservation speak more or less English and 95,500 acres of the reservation has been allotted. The entire reservation consists of 371,422 acres.

PAPAGO RESERVATION, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 918-929.]

This reservation is situated in southern Arizona, bordering the Mexican line for 50 miles. It contains 30,000 head of cattle, the personal property of the Indians, who are self-supporting. There are five day schools on the reservation, and it supports a population of 4,465 Indian men and women. This includes 1,540 children of school age, 767 of whom are within reach of schools and 773 are not. The reservation is 65 miles from the nearest railroad and has no telephonic communication. An intimation was made at the hearing that the removal of the agency to San Xavier would be advisable. Because of its isolation the authorities at the reservation are asking an appropriation of \$17,000 for a telephone line. The reservation covers 3,000,000 acres, 16,000 acres of which are under cultivation and 1,500 acres of these are under water. Dry farming, it is stated, is not successful in this section. Present needs here are: Funds to complete a hospital; an ice plant; water tanks; fencing.

RICE SCHOOL AND SAN CARLOS RESERVATION, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 929-959.]

En route from Florence to San Carlos, your committee made a brief inspection of Rice School. There are about 2,500 Indians on this reservation. In the school is a capacity attendance of 265 pupils. On this reservation 20,000 cattle and 70,000 sheep find grazing grounds. A tribal herd of 800 head is also maintained here. Lumber to the amount of 3,000,000,000 feet has been sold to one firm at \$3 per thousand for ordinary pine. The income of the Indians for grazing permits is a little over \$100,000 per year, and it is used in the conduct of the agency to buy live stock, road work, etc.

Your committee also inspected the site for the proposed San Carlos dam, an enterprise to which the Apache Indians are opposed, because the reservoir will flood a part of their reservation.

FORT APACHE SCHOOL AND RESERVATION, SAN CARLOS, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 959-984.]

On this reservation there are 2,500 Indians, and it covers an area of 75 by 36 miles. The Indians are mostly stockmen, some of them agriculturists. They are self-supporting and self-sustaining, and only about 50 of the aged are furnished support from the agency. The school has a capacity of 265 and is filled. The per capita cost of conducting this school is about \$180 a year. An irrigation system

for the agency farm of over 200 acres is under construction. In addition to the agency schools there are three Government day schools and two mission schools, which, with the boarding school, care for over 400 of the 600 available pupils. There is no room for the 150 to 200 possible pupils who have never been in school and for whom there is no present provision. On this reservation there are 20,000 cattle and 70,000 sheep. There is also a tribal herd of 800 head, which has proven profitable. There have been sales of timber aggregating 3,000,000,000 feet at \$3 a thousand for ordinary pine. One troop of Cavalry and a Quartermaster Corps is stationed at this point, but, in the opinion of the agent, it is not needed.

From the grazing permits on this reservation the Indians receive over \$100,000 annually, which is used for purchases for them of live stock and for road work. The lumber sales, it is estimated, will reach \$100,000 a year. Some 12,000 sheep are permitted to graze on the reservation for a consideration.

COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION SCHOOL, PARKER, ARIZ.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 985-1072.]

At this point your committee inspected one of the best examples of ditch irrigation of Indian lands which it had seen. The Mohave Indians on the reservation do little farming, but, rather, lease their lands. Much cotton is raised here. There are 1,146 Indians on the reservation. There are 140,000 acres of grazing lands and 50,000 acres are leased to cattlemen. Nearly 30,000 acres are in cotton, alfalfa, and grain. Seventy-three Indians are farming, on their own account, about 1,530 acres. Recently 10,000 acres have been put under ditches, and it is estimated that the value of this land has increased from \$1.50 to \$225 per acre. It was asserted to the committee that additional water supply is needed to meet the requirements of added cultivation on the reservation.

There is a boarding school on the reservation with a capacity of 80 pupils and an attendance of 75. On the reservation, too, there are 234 children of school age who are being cared for in schools.

Gov. Campbell, of Arizona, joined your committee here and offered the cooperation of the State in Indian matters.

W. E. Remington, of Phoenix, a former captain in the Army and who stated he represented the American Legion, detailed a plan to form a colony of World War veterans to take over lands under the homestead laws. No funds would be solicited from the Government, Mr. Remington said.

Gov. Campbell indorsed this movement, saying: "If you will arrange to have this land opened for settlement, using the present legislation, and give our soldier boys a right to settle upon these lands, I think Arizona will be able to finance this proposition."

At the conclusion of Gov. Campbell's remarks, Chairman Snyder said: "Mr. Governor, I do not see how there could be any objection to your plan, and if the State of Arizona made a concrete proposal to the next Congress I have no doubt some action could be secured. The only suggestion made this afternoon that this committee could take under consideration is the one made by Gov. Campbell relative to Arizona furnishing its own money for his project, to be handled

by the Secretary of the Interior. No other plan has been evolved which could be considered. It has to be an Indian project or we could not consider it."

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 1072-1123.]

This school has a capacity of 700 and the enrollment is 725, with an average attendance of 650. Vocational activities have been added and the academic grades raised. From 1909 to the present time, 3,000 students have attended this institution—1,663 boys and 1,316 girls, to be exact. Of these from 50 to 60 per cent have not returned to the reservations as their permanent abiding places. At this school some \$35,000 worth of improvements have been made without an appropriation from Congress. The school owns a farm of 100 acres and cultivates it, alfalfa and grain for 40 cows, as well as garden vegetables. No student is admitted here of less than one-fourth Indian blood. About one-third of the students are recruited from Arizona and some 75 of the pupils pay for their tuition. The school population is made up from 25 tribes or bands.

In executive session your committee investigated charges made of immorality in this institution.

VARIOUS INDIAN TRIBES.

At this hearing various Indian tribes were considered.

Congressman William Kettner, of California, addressed the committee with reference to tribes in Southern California. He was followed on the same subject by Mrs. H. A. Atwood, Mr. W. H. Weinland, and Mr. Ignacio Costo.

PALA AGENCY.

P. T. Hoffman, superintendent Pala Agency, was heard. He said the Indians were desirous of being informed as to certain "reimbursable" legislation. He has sixteen reservations under his supervision, on most of which farming is practiced to a greater or less degree, and but one Indian of the 1,600 farmers has received a patent in fee for his land. The irrigation appropriation, which is reimbursable, is a charge against the land and the land is held as security. If a fee patent is issued the security is lost. The land is held to insure payment for the debt. It was developed that the legislation referred to by Mr. Hoffman was simply for the purpose of curing a defect in the appropriation act of 1914.

MISSION INDIANS.

Jonathan Tibbett, of Riverside, with a delegation, represented the Mission Indian Federation. The Indians petitioned the committee to restore their former land and water rights. They also desired the abolishment of the agency and police systems which, they set forth, are causes of unrest on the reservation. They ask that these systems be replaced by a council of Indians elected by the tribe and supervised by a Government inspector.

Nicholas Pena, representing the federation, told the committee that the organization numbered 2,500 members.

State Senator Evans, of Riverside, called attention to the depleted water supply of the mission Indians. He suggested, as a solution of the question, a study of the situation by a committee composed of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Riverside, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties, who would serve without pay and make recommendations to Congress through the committee.

SALT LAKE, UTAH.—UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 1123-1154.]

Here the Indian population is 1,116, consisting of 271 families. Of these 121 families are self-supporting. Ninety-seven families reside in comfortable houses; 59 families live in shacks; and 115 in tents or wickiups. White families to the number of 453, making a population of 2,109, occupy farming lands on this reservation, as lessees, and 162 families, consisting of 648 individuals have purchased farming lands. There are 400 adults and 50 minors to whom rations are issued. On the reservation are 250,000 acres of grazing land and 112,000 acres of allotments. Under cultivation are 72,000 acres, of which 11,466 are worked by Indians and are now producing crops. Under ditch irrigation there are 85,000 acres. The gravity system of irrigation is used and it is in good condition. One Government school and a large number of public schools supply educational needs on the reservation, which is about 100 miles from the railroad. The Government boarding school averages from 70 to 90 pupils. One hundred and sixteen Indian families own cattle and but five own sheep. The total acreage of 92,114 acres is divided as follows: Sold, 24,209; farmed by Indians, 11,466; leased to whites, 56,238. The total valuation of crops raised by Indians in 1919 was \$843,387. Two sawmills are operated on the reservation, turning out last year 533,678 feet of lumber; 139,500 shingles; 31,300 lath; and 527 house logs, at a cost of \$4,353. Two coal mines are also operated and for 1919 turned out 813 tons of coal at \$8 per ton. At the boarding school the attendance averages from 72 to 89. Neither the whites nor the Indians are paying water maintenance charges.

MOAPA RIVER SCHOOL, NEV.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 1154-1158.]

This reservation consists of about 1,000 acres, populated by 125 Indians, of whom 117 have been allotted. There are 600 acres of land subject to irrigation, of which 350 acres are under ditch. The water supply is abundant. A day school here has an attendance of 12 pupils. One teacher and a housekeeper are employed. Some pupils are also sent to Fort Mohave or Riverside schools. The superintendent of the reservation makes emphatic plea against taxing the Indians for the irrigation system, because of their poverty.

SCATTERED BANDS OF UTES, UTAH.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 1158-1160.]

Supt. Conner, of the scattered bands of Utes, made an earnest plea for the formation of a Piute reservation on what is now public land.

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

[Hearings, vol. 3, p. 1160.]

Supt. Thompson, of the Uintah school district, favors the enlargement of the White River School, and asks for reimbursement for the Indians attending the public schools. He said: "There are 800 children attending public schools at Connors; I believe there is an appropriation of \$12,000, and it comes from the nontaxable land—the poorest in the State."

FORT HALL, IDAHO.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 1160-1214.]

One of the first things to be called to the attention of your committee at this point was the need for additional water in order to increase the leasing area. There are now at least 2,000 acres of Indian land for which no water has been obtained. On the entire project 44,580 acres are susceptible to irrigation, of which 14,290 acres have been leased at an annual rental of \$21,961. Of the Indian section, some 7,000 acres are being farmed. There are 403,360 acres not susceptible to irrigation at the present time. The reservation carries a tribal herd of 1,500 head. The Indian school here has a capacity of 200 and an average attendance of 140, some of the pupils living 35 miles away from the school. Several day schools are in operation. Between 250 and 300 children are eligible for them. There are 275 Indian farmers here, cultivating 7,000 acres, while the total population of the reservation is 1,720. Of tribal lands there are 68,136 acres, from which the Indians receive \$47,424. There are 1,450 cattle in the herd, and the tribal income is \$47,000. In order to properly irrigate this reservation, it is estimated that \$500,000 additional would be needed, and this would include the lands reserved for the schools. About 10 per cent of the Indians speak English, and the population is divided between the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Lemhis. The committee took much testimony as to the water and irrigation systems on this reservation, which seem to be the absorbing questions there.

DIXON, MONT.—FLATHEAD RESERVATION.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 1214-1304.]

This reservation occupies 99,000 acres, or 2,400 square miles. There are 200,000 acres of timberland classed as "grazing" and 60,000 acres of grazing land used by the Indians. The total tribal income is \$135,944, of which about \$122,000 is derived from sales of timber; grazing fees, \$4,195; power sites, \$9,707. For the power sites, licenses are issued through advertisements. The tribal roll of a year ago disclosed an Indian population of 2,524, of whom 2,000 were estimated as Flatheads. Other tribes were represented as "by adoption"—a tribal custom. Some 775 minors have not yet been allotted. Almost 75 per cent of the Indians speak English.

Having in mind certain efforts to secure aggregate appropriations for water systems and dams years ahead of the possible full development of the projects, your chairman put this question to the superintendent, as the water supply on this reservation seems of paramount interest in that locality:

The CHAIRMAN. You, of course, having been here three years, must have formed an opinion with regard to how much of this acreage will be finally taken

up. You know how much acreage there is under ditches that have water, that is ready to be cultivated, on which there are no farmers, either Indians or whites. I am going to put the same question to you that I did to Secretary Lane, after we had listened to all other experts, with regard to how far these irrigation projects ought to be constructed ahead of the necessity. I asked the Secretary this: "I am going to ask you one final question on the proposition to get your idea. Do you think, where an irrigation project is 10,000 acres ahead of the amount being cultivated, that more money, except a sufficient amount to keep everything on the project in working order, should be expended? I have set the figure at 10,000 acres because I think that is too much, but I thought that was a figure on which we might agree."

MR. SHARP. I would like to understand that clearly. Do you mean to say whether more money should be expended to extend the project?

THE CHAIRMAN. Ten thousand acres ahead of the necessity—the necessity meaning land not taken up and put under cultivation.

MR. SHARP. No; I can not say I would see any necessity for that.

On the reservation there are 475 children of school age, 275 of whom are in the public schools, 50 in nonreservation schools, 75 in the mission school, and 75 not enrolled in any school. It was also developed that applications for irrigating water must be filed annually on this reservation and last year some 1,700 of these applications were made. In 1919 32,000 acres were irrigated—60 per cent by whites on their own lands, 32 per cent by lessees of Indian lands, and 8 per cent by the Indians themselves. To complete the entire irrigation projects on this reservation it is estimated the expense will reach \$1,000,000. So far it has been very difficult to collect any fees from the users of the water.

CROW AGENCY, MONT.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 1304-1407.]

As a result of the investigation here your committee deemed it wise and in the interest not only of economy but of good business to recommend the disposal of the "tribal herd," so called, quartered on this reservation. In 1913 this herd was purchased by the Government for \$400,000 as the initial investment. In the seven years since elapsed, based on the figures submitted, the expense of the herd has been \$75,000 a year plus losses, etc. On the other hand, the testimony shows that the lands used for the upkeep of the herd would have earned \$75,000 a year if rented for grazing purposes. Therefore a net loss of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 has accrued to the Government, hence the recommendation for the disposal of the cattle.

There are on this reservation about 1,710 Crow Indians. There are 2 boarding schools, 1 mission boarding school, 6 mission day schools, and 15 public schools on the reservation, at which the attendance is only moderately large, to say the least. There are 400 children of school age on the reservation. There are 300 Indian farmers cultivating more than 1 acre of land which they own. The tribal income of the Indians now amount to about \$470,000 per year. It was agreed at the hearing that if the potential wealth of these Indians could be individualized on the figures given there a family of five would be worth \$125,000.

It was developed that the present water capacity for irrigation on this reservation is 53,000 acres, while but 27,000 acres are under water. Therefore the committee did not believe it good business to at present carry forward the existing project on the reservation, because of the large capacity still unused.

Some attention was given to the so-called Campbell leasing proposition on this reservation. Several Indians also testified as to matters of interest to themselves.

FORT PECK, MONT.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 1407-1420.]

Your committee heard several of the residents of the Fort Peck Reservation asking investigation of the following conditions:

1. Revision of methods in handling grazing allotments.
2. Revision of method in leasing agricultural allotments.
3. Investigation into official acts of agency officials.
4. Interference of officials in the conduct of tribal councils.
5. Legislative matters pertaining to the reservation.
6. Corrective measures which might be suggested regarding unentered Indian land and its disposition.

Several witnesses were sworn and all expressed dissatisfaction with the methods employed in the conduct of the reservation.

CHICAGO—INDIAN WAREHOUSES.

[Hearings, vol. 3, pp. 1421-1422.]

Messrs. Rhodes and Hernandez inspected the warehouses at St. Louis and at Chicago and recommended that all Indian Service warehouses be abolished. A net saving to the Government of \$150,000 annually will result if this recommendation is carried out.

Based on the above report, your committee begs leave to offer for the consideration of the House the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Consolidate the work at the Indian office at Muskogee and discontinue all work at the Washington Indian Office which is in duplication of the work done at the Muskogee office. An Assistant Secretary of the Interior should be stationed at Muskogee. A consolidation of this character would eliminate 95 per cent of the work that is done in the Washington office pertaining to the Five Civilized Tribes. This is not only in the interest of economy from a governmental standpoint, but it will greatly expedite the handling of affairs and be of great benefit to the people doing business with the Muskogee office, which will thus resolve itself into much greater profit for the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

2. All Indian children of any quantum of Indian blood who have received an education in Indian or other schools to the standard of the seventh grade, and who have become 21 years of age, male or female, should be made citizens and at the age of 23 be given certificates of competency and have turned over to them anything due them from the Government and then be required to work out their own salvation. Inasmuch as it has been proven beyond the question of a doubt that a very large per cent of the Indians sent to Indian schools return to their tribal government, it is believed that this recommendation would return to the country considerably more of

benefit and profit for the money spent and also tend to force the Indian to make something of himself.

3. Since it has been discovered in many cases that competency commissions have not the right to declare an Indian competent unless he so desires, and since a very small percentage of the Indians desire to become citizens, it is recommended that the law be so changed, to the effect that competency commissions should and must exercise the right to declare an Indian competent when he is found to be so.

There are many thousands of Indians who are thoroughly competent to be citizens who are still within the supervision of the Indian Bureau and who should at the earliest possible moment be thrown on their own resources.

4. It is recommended that all the irrigation systems now being operated or in course of construction in the Indian Service, which are known as "Indian and white man projects," should be immediately turned over to the Reclamation Service, and only those which are strictly Indian systems, and which are principally in the interest of the Indian and for his own use, shall remain within the Indian Service.

5. It is also recommended that the Forestry Service, now conducted under the Indian Bureau, be turned over wholly to the forestry system of the Nation.

6. It is further recommended that the Indian Hospital and Health Service of the Indian Bureau shall be transferred to the United States Public Health Service.

7. It is also recommended that all surplus Indian lands, not necessary for the use of the Indians themselves, should be leased or sold for their benefit and in the interest of all the people of the country.

8. It is also recommended that Congress provide for the compulsory attendance at school of all Indian children.

9. *Osages.*—After further and careful hearings at Pawhuska, covering the extension of the Osage agreement, which expires in 1931, your committee is convinced that in the interest of conservation of oil and gas, and in the interest of all the people of this country, including the Indians, that there shall be an extension of this agreement for an additional term of years.

In connection with this it is recommended that an arrangement be made so that the bona fide surface owner shall be equitably compensated for any loss that has accrued to him by reason of the extension or any damages that have accrued to him during the period of his ownership.

It is further recommended that all adult Osage Indians of less than half Indian blood shall be immediately declared citizens and come into possession of all their rights in the leases and royalties hereafter accruing to the tribe.

It is also recommended that each full-blood Osage Indian shall be paid a stipulated income per month, in cash, out of his prospective annual income. At the expiration of the year, when the income of the year is known, and after all taxes have been paid, a certain per cent of the remainder shall be paid to the Indian and the balance impounded for his future benefit or for the benefit of his heirs.